

MEXICO BEGS U. S. FOR FURTHER TIME

Eleventh-Hour Request From the Mexican Foreign Minister Causes President Wilson to Postpone the Delivery of His Special Message to Congress Until Wednesday Next

HUERTA MAY ACCEPT U. S. PROPOSALS

White House Closely Guards the Message Against Premature Publication—Refers to President Hayes' Action and the Recognition of Diaz as the Mexican Executive—Lind Will Stay in Mexico City and Continue Negotiations With the Foreign Minister—Activity of Rebels in Lower California

Washington, Aug. 26.—Eleventh hour developments in the Mexican situation today postponed delivery of President Wilson's special message to congress until Wednesday and indicated that the Huerta government after all, might withdraw or modify its rejection of the proposals of the United States.

At the request of Senor Gamboa, Mexican minister of foreign affairs, which was based on supplementary suggestions by John Lind, adviser to the American embassy in Mexico City, President Wilson consented to postpone his special message until 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

It was officially stated in that connection that in no case would the United States withdraw from the basic principles of its position, paramount among which is a consistent refusal to recognize Huerta.

Official announcement was made of the original proposals by the United States presented to Huerta by Lind. They were:

- 1—Cessation of hostilities and a definite armistice.
- 2—An early and free election.
- 3—Huerta to bind himself not to be a candidate.
- 4—Agreement by all parties to abide by the results of the election.

On the proposals, the Huerta government at the last moment asked further time for consideration and on certain supplementary suggestions by Mr. Lind, the nature of which is not being divulged here, the request for a postponement was made.

Lind Not to Leave Mexico City

White House officials positively stated that Mr. Lind had not been recalled from Mexico City and added that if he had left for Vera Cruz it would be for only a short visit. He is expected to return to Mexico City to continue the negotiations.

Preparations at the capital, hurriedly made for a joint session of the house and senate, were called off.

President Wilson's message, a document of about 4000 words, was locked up in the White House vaults awaiting the next developments. It is generally understood that the message is very kind in tone towards Mexico, outlines the American government's policy, expresses generous friendship for the Mexican people and defines on the reason for insisting on elections and the elimination of Huerta. Some of the message is based on precedent set during the administration of President Hayes, when Porfirio Diaz became president of Mexico. Though foreign governments recognized Diaz, the United States waited a year, not only until an election was held, but it was satisfied that the government thereby set up could guarantee international contracts.

President Hayes' Action

The reference to this precedent led to the belief that while it has hitherto been supposed by immediately following an election held by Huerta recognition would be extended, the likelihood was that the United States would not extend the hand of friendship to the existing government or its successor in Mexico for some time.

President Hayes in 1877 saw fit to order General Ord to the border with power to cross into Mexico with American troops to suppress marauding bands who were plundering the property of Americans and retreating across the Rio Grande. On that occasion the federal government had been lax in giving border residents protection but as soon as troops were ordered south, the Diaz government indignantly announced that the entrance of any American soldiers into Mexico would be regarded as an invasion and an act of war.

The views of President Hayes as expressed by Secretary Seward to John W. Foster, American minister to Mexico and from which President Wilson takes precedent for his policy of today, were:

"The government of the United States in its dealings with the Mexican republic has aimed to pursue not merely a just but a generous and friendly course. While earnest to guard and protect the rights of its own citizens and the safety of its own territory, it does not seek to intervene in political contests or changes of administration. It is accustomed to accept and recognize the results of a popular choice in Mexico and not scrutinize closely the regularity or irregularity of the methods by which presidents are inaugurated.

Withhold Recognition.

"In the present case, it waits before recognizing General Diaz as the president of Mexico until it shall be assured that his election is approved by the Mexican people and that his administration is possessed of stability to endure and of disposition to comply with the rule of international comity in the obligations of treaties.

"Such recognition, if afforded, would imply something more than a mere formal assent. It would imply a belief that the government so recognized will faithfully execute its duties and observe the spirit of its treaties. The recognition of a president in Mexico by the United States has an important moral influence which, as you explained, is appreciated at the capital of that republic.

"It aids to strengthen the power and lengthen the tenure of the incumbent, and, if, as you say, the example of the United States in that regard is one that other nations are disposed to follow, such recognition would be not without effect—both on the internal and external peace of Mexico. You justly remark that in fifty years there have been about 60 changes of administration in Mexico and it may be added that those administrations have been longest lived that were most friendly and faithful in the discharge of their treaty obligations to the United States."

Troops May Protect Dam.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Troops will be dispatched to protect Sharp's Head, the intake of the Imperial Valley irrigation project from the Colorado river, whenever the state department asks the war office to do so. Residents of the valley, alarmed by a Mexican attack on the works, have asked Secretary Bryan for troops and he is considering the request.

To Watch Irrigation Project.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 26.—Colonel W. H. Holabird, receiver of the California Development company, who has charge of the Imperial Valley irrigation system, left today to watch the situation which developed yesterday with a fight between Mexican federalists and insurgents at Sharp's Head, the intake of the system south of the international line.

All of the sources of water supply for the irrigation system lie in the Mexican territory of Lower California. During the last insurrection in Lower California the ranchers of Imperial Valley urged the United States government to send troops to Sharp's Head, to protect the water supply. According to dispatches today from Calexico the insurgents are now camped at Black Butte, at the head of the Volcanso lake. This lake is the head of navigation for vessels coming up from the Gulf of California and the rebels said they expected reinforcements soon from the Constitutional army in Sonora.

THAW MUST KEEP STILL

Attorneys Shut Off White Slaver From All Interviews and Put an End to His Publicity Campaign—Possibility of Long Drawn Out Case

Sherbrooke, Quebec, Aug. 26.—Harry K. Thaw's many lawyers, fearful lest he hurt his case with the erratic conduct of his self-planned press campaign, shut him off from all interviews today. They obtained from the sheriff an order to the governor of Sherbrooke jail that no one should see Thaw except in the presence of some one of his counsel.

The orders serve two purposes. First, it prevents Thaw from giving out more rambling interviews, except surreptitiously, by messenger; second, it would circumvent any secret attempt to obtain from him a statement in which he might inadvertently reveal something about the plot resulting in his release from Matteawan.

A cold rain kept the army of lawyers, newspaper men and others brought here by the Thaw case, within doors today, where foe and friend swapped theories and predictions, and mutually agreed that even now, ten days after Thaw's break for liberty, legal moves and against his return were in a state of chaos.

Although Thaw's counsel insists that they will produce him in the superior court tomorrow morning on the writ of habeas corpus and argue that his detention in Sherbrooke on the present commitment is illegal, it would not surprise those who have followed the ramifications of the case if they should abandon the writ and leave Thaw in his cell without further move until the opposition closes its hand.

Two captains of the Salvation Army arrived here today from Montreal. They said they had been sent here to offer Thaw "spiritual consolation."

May Be Long Drawn Out.

The possibility of a long drawn out fight in the courts over the constitutionality of Canada's drastic immigration act, under which it is proposed to deport Harry K. Thaw, was the favorite theme today of both factions gathered at Sherbrooke.

Going over the situation informally, William T. Jerome and District Attorney Conger of Dutchess county, sat by a roaring wood fire in the Magog house, the storm center, since Thaw's arrival, of nearly all conferences about him.

"I can't express an opinion on every theoretical defense suggested by Thaw's lawyers," said Jerome. "We hope to get him back to Matteawan where he belongs, but it does look as though we were in for a siege."

Thaw continued to show little interest in anything except his publicity plans. He is mailing and telegraphing statements to papers in Vermont, where, notwithstanding all the theories of court delay here, he apparently expects to be deported.

"Gentleman," Roger Thompson, has not receded from his determination not to "squel" and tell about his driving Thaw from Matteawan in the black car. His threat last week to tell all, resulted in the immediate employment of counsel for him by the Thaw family, and in other ways Roger has been made so comfortable for the time being that he prefers to say nothing.

Kieb Goes to Canada.

Matteawan, N. C., Aug. 26.—Dr. R. F. Kieb, head of Matteawan state hospital, left late last night for Sherbrooke, Canada, to assist in the extradition of Harry K. Thaw.

BANKERS TO BE HEARD

Banking Committee Will Hear Expression on the Currency Bill—Will Argue in Favor of Proposed Changes

Washington, Aug. 26.—Bankers who participated in the Chicago conference last week at which many changes in the administration currency bill were recommended, will be heard Tuesday by the senate banking committee. George M. Reynolds, J. B. Forgan of Chicago, Festus J. Wade of St. Louis, A. B. Hepburn of New York, Sol Wexler of New Orleans, and others are expected. Chairman Owen said today that all of the changes proposed by the bankers had been fully considered when the bill was being constructed.

"We will give the bankers a full hearing, however, out of abundance of caution," he added.

STOCKS SUFFER SHARP DECLINE

New York, Aug. 26.—Stocks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, which has experienced a decline within the last year that has made history in Wall street, broke badly again today. The price fell over 4 points, to 92 1/2, once more establishing a low record price, but subsequently it rallied to 94 1/2.

The stock in former years sold as high as 279 and its pronounced weakness within recent months foreshadowed the reduction which was made in the dividend rate from 8 to 6 per cent annually.

MICHAEL MAYBRICK DIES IN ENGLAND

Buxton, England, Aug. 26.—Michael Maybrick, an English musical composer, who under the name of "Stephen Adams" wrote some of the most popular songs in the English language, among them "Nancy Lee," "The Warrior Bold," and the "Holy City," died here today at the age of 69.

Michael Maybrick was a younger brother of James Maybrick, whose wife, Florence Maybrick, was sentenced to death at Liverpool in 1889 on a charge of poisoning him with arsenic. The trial caused an immense sensation throughout the world, opinion being sharply divided on the question of her guilt or innocence. Her sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life. She served sixteen years in prison and was released in 1905, after which she went to the United States.

Her brother-in-law, Michael Maybrick, took charge of her two children, whom she never saw after her release from prison.

TRAVEL FROM EUROPE.

New York, Aug. 26.—The beginning of the heavy autumn passenger traffic from Europe brought more than 12,000 passengers to New York on eight trans-Atlantic liners that made port between yesterday's sunrise and last midnight. The number is one of the largest ever recorded here for a single day. The customs service was swamped with work, more than 3000 of the travelers being of the cabin class.

WIRELESS CALL FROM THE ARCTIC

Washington, Aug. 26.—Wireless waves sputtering out over the Bering sea today are calling a revenue cutter to start on a 2000 mile race against death. Somewhere out of the squadron cruising the broad blue waters of the Arctic circle, a fleet ship will be found to get Fred M. Chamberlain, a government naturalist at St. Paul island, and rush him down to Seattle, in time, it is hoped to save his life.

Chamberlain, a bridegroom of a year, went to St. Paul to take the seal census for the department of commerce. He was taken with heart disease.

PARK SUPERINTENDENTS MEET.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 26.—An inspection of Denver's public playgrounds and discussions of technical subjects marked the second day's session of the fifteenth annual convention of the American Association of Park Superintendents. Invitations for the next convention have been received from New York, New Orleans, St. Louis, Mobile, Houston and Milwaukee.

CAMINETTI CASE OPENS

Second White Slave Hearing Occupies Attention of the Federal Court—Court Refuses Motion for Change of Venue—Continue the Fuel Cases

San Francisco, Aug. 23.—Trial of the government's case against eight officers, directors and employees of the Western Fuel company was set over today by Judge Maurice T. Dooley in the United States district court Monday, October 13. The reason given was that special counsel for the government, Theodore Roche and Matt I. Sullivan are now busy with the Caminetti white slavery trial.

The defendant was accompanied by his brother, and the court room was occupied almost wholly by the venire from whom the jury will be chosen. Caminetti was represented by Marshall B. Woodworth, as chief counsel, Robert T. Devlin, Nathan Coghlan and S. Luke Howler of Sacramento. As in the Diggs case, Judge Van Fleet refused to entertain a motion for a change of venue to Sacramento.

At the table with counsel for the defense also sat Charles B. Harris, an attorney of Sacramento, who is under indictment for subornation of perjury, returned against him and his client, Diggs. In the Diggs trial Nellie Barton, a Sacramento girl, testified that Diggs and Harris drilled her in testimony in which she in turn was to coach Marsha Warrington.

Harris also asked for a change of venue to Sacramento, representing that he will call as character witness many Sacramento men prominent in official and civic life.

When the government objected that a transfer of the cause would mean delay until April, 1914, Marshall Woodworth argued from the federal statutes that it lay in the discretion of the court to call a special session at Sacramento, immediately following the Caminetti trial, or when it should choose. Judge Van Fleet was impressed to take the matter under advisement.

The work of selecting a jury went forward rapidly.

STEFANSSON OFF FOR ALASKA

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 25.—The Stefansson expedition on the Karluk as the main ship, and the auxiliary gasoline boat Mary Sachs and Alaska, left Port Clarence, Alaska, 30 miles north of Nome, late in July. Aboard the Karluk, who commanded Peary's polar ship Roosevelt, is master, Stefansson, commander-in-chief of the expedition, eight of the fourteen scientists who make up his party. The other scientists were divided between the Mary Sachs, of which Kenneth Chipman, the Canadian geologist, was in command, and the Alaska, in command of Dr. R. M. Anderson, the American biologist.

After leaving Port Clarence, the expedition was out of reach of wireless communication with the world, and the only way news of the expedition can be received is by returning steamers. When the expedition left Port Clarence, Stefansson expected to round Point Barrow early in August, and reach Herschel Island off the mouth of the McKenzie river by August 10. His plans, however, were dependent on clear weather from Behring Strait to Herschel and as no reports had been received from Barrow when he left it was not known what conditions would be encountered north of Alaska.

The Arctic ice usually has withdrawn toward the pole at this season of the year and the explorer expected to experience little difficulty sailing from Barrow. The brief dispatch from Nome indicates that extraordinary ice conditions have been encountered and it is doubtful if the expedition will be able to reach Herschel Island this season, even if the damage to the Karluk does not necessitate unloading her heavy cargo of provisions, which were to last the explorers during their three years' stay in the Arctic.

When the Karluk sailed from Victoria, B. C., late in June, after taking on the expedition's supplies, Stefansson said he was well satisfied with the vessel, an Arctic exploration

GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

Spry Makes Response to Address of Welcome—Effect Temporary Organization and Prepare for Session—Secretary Lane a Guest

Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 26.—Former and present executives from twenty-five states gathered here today for the opening of the annual conference of governors. With them sat Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, the personal representative of President Wilson to advise them relative to policies of the federal government.

Colorado's welcome by Governor E. M. Ammons was further emphasized by Mayor C. L. McKesson of Colorado Springs. A response by Governor William Spry, of Utah, followed by the appointment of a temporary chairman and a committee on arrangements, comprised the scheduled program for the morning session.

In the afternoon it was expected that Governor O'Neal, of Alabama would present the report of the committee on co-operation.

That the set program of the conference would be extended to include a number of outside subjects appeared certain from the ante conference discussion among governors who planned to inject topics of state or personal interest into the discussions. Among these were Governor George W. P. Hunt, of Arizona, who would abolish state legislatures and turn state government over to the governor and his cabinet; governor George H. Hodges, of Kansas, who advocates commission government for advocates, and Governor Ammons, of Colorado, recognized western leader in the campaign for state instead of federal control of natural resources.

So great was the demand for a place in the convention hall that admission was by cards. In many instances the governors were accompanied by distinguished residents of their home states who are spending the summer in this region.

Governor Colquhoun of Texas came in for special honors early in the day. A party of Dallas, Texas, mail carriers en route to San Francisco to attend the national convention of the association, which meets in that city August 30, visited his hotel. They had their own band which gave an impromptu serenade. They were joined later by the mail carriers' band from Cleveland, O., also en route to San Francisco. The two bands gave a general serenade for all the governors at the conference headquarters.

Governor Colquhoun and other executives made brief speeches.

TODAY IN CONGRESS

Washington, Aug. 26.—

Tariff bill consideration resumed; Senator Bradley considering the attack. Lobby investigating committee resumed examination of James A. Emery.

Chairman Owen of banking committee announced bankers would be given hearing on currency bill next Tuesday.

House:

Chairman Clayton of judiciary committee introduced resolution asking authority for immediate investigation of charges against Federal Judge Spear of Georgia, and consideration Representative Thomson, Illinois, introduced bill to prevent long summer session of congress.

Examination of Martin M. Mulhall was continued before lobby investigating committee.

Representative Nolan introduced bill proposing more severe penalties for offenders against Sherman anti-trust law.

Representative Nolan introduced bill to prohibit interstate shipment of convict made goods.

BRYAN SLEEPS ON JOB

Washington, Aug. 26.—The Mexican situation so absorbed the attention of Secretary Bryan that he did not go home last night and while he waited for messages from John Lind he curled up on a couch where he slept until time to go home for breakfast.

SAIL FOR JAPAN

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 26.—The University of Washington baseball team sailed today on the steamship Yokohama Maru for a four months tour of Japan where games will be played with teams representing the leading universities.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 26.—A sentence of death today was pronounced on Leo M. Frank, convicted yesterday of murdering Mary Phagan. His execution was set for October 10.

TODAY'S GAMES

Pirates Shut Out Braves.
Boston, Aug. 26.—(National)—R. H. E.
Pittsburgh 3 7 1
Boston 0 0 0
Batteries—Adams and Gibson; Hess and Whaling.

Giants Shut Out Reds.
New York, Aug. 26.—(National)—R. H. E.
Cincinnati 0 0 2
New York 0 0 0
Batteries—Johnson, Brown and Kling; Mathewson and McLean.

(Additional Sports on Page Two.)

WATER SHORTAGE

Hours for Lawn Sprinkling Changed

Owing to the scarcity of water at this time the hours for sprinkling all lawns in the city are changed to the following until further notice:

All consumers East of Adams Avenue, including consumers on Adams Avenue..... 6:30 A. M. to 7:30 A. M.

All consumers West of Adams Avenue 7:30 A. M. to 8:30 A. M.

No Lawns to be Sprinkled in the Afternoon or Evening

Your attention is called to the fact that you are facing a crisis that may only be averted by the utmost care in the use of water.

Ogden City Water Works Department.